Number 2093

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM

THIS PAMPHLET IS OF A STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER AND INTENDED FOR THE PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE NEWSPAPER MEN OF CANADA WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT APPEARS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PUBLICATIONS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT IT SHOULD BE CAREFULLY GUARDED AND NOT ALLOWED TO GET INTO THE HANDS OF PERSONS FOR WHOM IT IS NOT INTENDED. THE RECIPIENT WILL BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING OF THIS PAMPHLET AND FOR ITS PRODUCTION WHEN REQUESTED BY THE CHIEF PRESS CENSOR OF CANADA.

PREFACE.

The relationship between the Press of Canada and the Government, with respect to the prosecution of the war, entered upon a new phase on July 15, when, acting upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Acting Minister of Militia in Council, and after a conference with a number of representative newspapermen, the Honourable the Secretary of State put into force the powers conferred upon him by Order in Council, P.C. 1330, passed the 10th day of June, 1915, and appointed a Chief Press Censor for Canada.

Upon assuming the responsible duties of this appointment, and in submitting to the newspaper men of Canada, and to publishers, a schedule of regulations for their guidance during the present crisis, the undersigned considers that it will be useful to briefly review what has been done in Canada with respect to censorship since the beginning of the war.

The outbreak of the war, August, 1914, found in existence complete detailed regulations for the organization of an elaborate, well-thought-out system for the censorship of submarine cable communications throughout the British Empire, and of radio-telegraphy (wireless) in the over-sea possessions. The regulations for this system were compiled in peace time under the authority of the Army Council, with the concurrence of the Admiralty. And they were agreed to by the governments of the self-governing Dominions. This world-wide system for the censorship of submarine cable and radio-telegraphic communications is under the general administration and control of an officer, serving under the direction of the Director of Military Operations at the War Office, London, and known as the Chief Censor.

The officer in charge of the censorship of cable and wireless communications under this system throughout Canada is the Deputy Chief Censor, Ottawa, who assumed the duties of that office August 2, 1914.

This censorship has from the very commencement of the war been applied to submarine cables and the wireless services in Canada. Except for a period of a few weeks when a local censorship was in operation in British Columbia, it has not been extended to land lines.

The Deputy Chief Censor at Ottawa is concerned with the general administration of the system in Canada.

The actual censoring is done at the cable stations at Halifax, N. S., Canso, N.S., Sydney, N.S. and Bamfield, B.C., and at sundry wireless stations in whose work, except, perhaps, that at Louisburg, the press is little interested.

The censoring of newspaper cable despatches received in Canada, for the most part is effected at the English stations, though the Canadian cable censors are not thereby relieved from the responsibility of eliminating passages which might do harm to British interests.

The whole of the cables now in operation between Europe and North America are under the control of the British and French Governments, the cables between the United States and Germany via the Azores having been cut at the commencement of hostilities. Direct communication is possible by wireless between Germany and the United States. This German wireless service is under United States censorship, by the United States naval authorities. The sole object of this censorship being to protect the republic's neutrality, it is not such as British or allied authorities, whose object is, not the preservation of neutrality, but the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, would impose. Consequently we cannot be sure that information obtained in Canada which would be considered dangerous by a British censor will not be transmitted by wireless direct to the headquarters of the enemies of our country. There is no doubt that there are numerous active agents of the hostile powers in Canada and the United States on the lookout for every scrap of information likely to be of value to the enemies of the Empire.

During the first few days of the war, the press of Canada found itself confronted with novel and extremely difficult conditions. Editors and publishers were anxious to gratify the insatiable demand of the reading public for news; but they knew, in a general way, that the public safety demanded that certain information be with-held. Exactly what to publish with safety and what to suppress it was difficult to determine, and consequently, intelligence calculated to endanger British and allied interests and to be of service to the enemy, appeared in some of the most carefully and patriotically conducted publications of the Dominion.

On August 12, the undersigned, being then, and up to the date of his appointment to his present position, one of two censors appointed to assist the Deputy Chief Censor at Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, was, at the instance of the Militia Council, instructed by the Chief of the General Staff to personally consult the editors of the daily newspapers of Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, to ascertain how far the Canadian press seemed prepared to co-operate with the military

authorities, to point out the great importance of exercising caution in the publication of news and comments regarding military and naval operations, and to tender, in a friendly way, such advice as any of those interviewed might solicit.

The editors, and in most cases, the publishers, of all the daily newspapers in the three great cities of Central Canada were seen, and the interviews thoroughly confirmed the view that there existed throughout the press of Canada a keen, patriotic desire to assist the naval and military authorities in every possible way. It was apparent that where the line of safety in the treatment of naval and military news had been up to that date overstepped, it was due to a failure to appreciate the requirements of the situation. Practically all of the newspaper men interviewed upon this occasion expressed a desire to be supplied with a memorandum for their information and guidance, and that of their staffs, showing, with as much detail as possible, what naval and military news might with safety be published and what should be suppressed.

The result was the drafting of the " Memorandum on the Duties of the Press in War," issued on August 17 to the editors of all the daily and weekly newspapers in Canada, which was issued over the signatures of the Deputy Chief Censor and the two Censors at Militia Headquarters.

The great majority of those responsible for the direction of Canadian newspapers, with commendable loyalty, and often at inconvenience and actual loss, scrupulously observed the suggestions made in this memorandum.

After the issue of the memorandum in question, the Deputy Chief Censor and the Censors at Headquarters, although without any actual legal authority to enforce a press censorship, kept in touch with the press of the country. They had all had experience as practical newspaper men.

Articles on military intelligence, press censorship, the German spy system, the enemy false news propaganda, etc., were prepared and distributed shortly after the issue of the memorandum. The immediate object sought for in circulating these reports is obvious.

From time to time original articles and news paragraphs of special Canadian interest, obtained from various sources, were addressed to the newspapers of the country, and many editors expressed their appreciation of the usefulness of this service.

The Deputy Chief Censor and the Censors at Militia Headquarters always held themselves ready to afford advice in cases where doubts arose as to the desirability of the publication of any matter.

Confidential notices were issued occasionally to acquaint the press of Canada as a whole, or portions thereof, with the necessity of exercising particular caution in dealing with news or comments relating to certain specific events or matters. A considerable proportion of these instructions and memoranda were prepared at the request, or on behalf, of some Government Department. Others were drafted to meet inquiries received from the press, the news agencies and the telegraph companies.

On various occasions, in response to individual inquiries, instructions were issued to the press in special localities. These instructions consisted for the most part of particular hints and elucidations of the rules laid down in the "Memorandum" of August 17, 1914.

It will be observed that the press censorship as administered from the office of the Deputy Chief Censor was based on the original voluntary agreement with editors and publishers who were interviewed by the undersigned in August last, and not on any special statutory powers.

The War Measures Act and the Orders in Council passed in accordance therewith contain, however, certain provisions for the suppression of undesirable press reports, under special conditions.

In "An Act to Confer Certain Powers upon the Governor in Council and to Amend the Immigration Act," commonly cited as "The War Measures Act," assented to August 22, 1914, it is provided in section 6 that the powers of the Governor in Council shall extend to—

"(*a*) censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication."

September 12, 1914, there was passed an Order in Council (P.C. 2358), following very closely a similar Order in Council passed under "The Defence of the Realm Act" in the United Kingdom, the following sections of which have to do with the suppression of undesirable reports:—

"His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council under and in virtue of the Provisions of Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following orders and regulations for the prevention of the giving out of information calculated to be or that might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy and for the prevention of espionage and generally for the security of the forces of His Majesty in Canada and the welfare of the people of Canada.

"1. No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information with respect to the movement or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or war materials of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with the fortifications or defence of any place, if the information is such as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy.

"2. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour in or in connection with a defended harbour, and no person in the vicinity of any such work shall without such permission have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation.

"For the purpose of this Regulation the expression 'Harbour work' includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour . . . .

"13. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures, aids or abets the commission of any act prohibited by the foregoing special Regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of such Regulations, shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of the Regulations in like manner as if he had himself committed the act.

"14. No person shall without lawful authority, sell, give, distribute or permit the selling, giving or distributing of any newspaper, tract or pamphlet or other publications, whether printed or published in Canada or not, containing any information which is forbidden to be published or communicated under paragraph One of these Orders and Regulations.

"15. Any person contravening any of the provisions of the foregoing Orders and Regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and such penalty may be recovered or enforced by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of Part 15 of the Criminal Code."

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"On the Sixth of November there was passed an Order in Council, of which the following is the principal clause:—

> "The Minister (Postmaster General) may by warrant under his hand, direct that any newspaper, tract, writing, or periodical which, in the opinion of the Minister, contains, has contained or is in the habit of containing articles, correspondence, news or information, bearing directly or indirectly on the present state of war, or on the causes thereof, contrary to the actual facts, and tending directly or indirectly to influence the people of Canada or any section of the people of Canada against the cause of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in favour of the enemy, be refused the privileges of the mails of Canada and be prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way."

The passage of this legislation placed in the hands of the Government the means to deal with unpatriotic and careless editors and publishers under certain conditions, but it did not bring a legal, obligatory and really effective censorship of the press into effect, nor provide for such. It, however, supplied the much-needed legal authority for suppressing certain undesirable publications in Canada, and for prohibiting the circulation within the Dominion of publications of a dangerous character printed elsewhere.

On June 10, 1915, Order in Council P.C. 1330, already mentioned, was passed.

As will be seen by reference to this Order, which is given in full in the appendix, and which is very wide in its scope, it provides for the imposition of a censorship at once authoritative and thorough. The necessity for such an Order had been pressed upon the Government not only by the Department of Militia and Defence and that of the Naval Service, but also by the Home authorities. Active members of the press, too, felt that the question of press censorship required considerable adjustment. Newspapers of equal standing as to loyalty and devotion to the public interest have not all viewed various items of news interest in the same light. Journalists, realizing that it would be to the mutual advantage of the press and the country to have united and harmonious action on the part of the press during the war, urged upon the Government, and its officials, that there should be some authority constituted for the purpose of deciding what war news or comment should not be published, said authority to be clothed with power to enforce its decisions upon offenders.

No action was taken to put this Order in Council into effect until recently, when the Honourable the Secretary of State received a communication from the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence stating that it was the opinion of his Department that it would be in the public interest to have the powers conferred by the Order in Council exercised.

Before taking action in the matter, and following the example of the Home Government, which before providing for the establishment of a system of press censorship, sought the advice and friendly co-operation of the Press, the Secretary of State invited a number of the leading editors, publishers and press correspondents of Canada, as well as representatives of the great news gathering organizations, to meet him in a friendly conference to discuss the methods of censorship and to arrange a harmonious agreement between the Government and the Press of Canada.

Immediately after the co-operation of the press had been assured by this conference, the Order in Council was made effective by the appointment of a Chief Press Censor for Canada.

The duty imposed upon the Chief Press Censor and his staff is, to put it briefly, to prevent the publication and circulation of statements and comment considered to be prejudicial in any way to the interests of Great Britain and her allies during the prosecution of the present war. Thanks to the patriotic spirit manifested by the Canadian press and Canadian publishers, it is hoped, and in fact confidentially expected, that the desired result can be accomplished by the simple practice of keeping editors and publishers informed as to what classes of matter are considered dangerous by the officers of the departments of the Government directly concerned in the prosecution of the war.

Herewith will be found a schedule of regulations for the guidance of the Canadian press.

The rules and suggestions therein given are not by any means exhaustive. All editors and publishers are invited to exercise on their own part the utmost care in considering whether any particular piece of news or comment can directly or indirectly be of assistance to the enemy, cause disaffection to His Majesty, or interfere with the successful prosecution of the war on sea or land.

It is not intended that any of the prohibitions in any of the following regulations shall apply to the official announcements issued from the office of the Chief Press Censor for Canada. It may, at any time, be found advisable to suspend one or more of these prohibitions, but if that does occur, steps will be taken to give all the editors and publishers in Canada prompt and equal notice.

It will be the aim of the undersigned and his staff to discharge their important duties with the minimum of inconvenience to the editors and publishers of the Dominion, with strict impartiality and firmness and with one paramount object always in view—to assist the loyal press of the Dominion in its patriotic desire to support to the limit of its power the efforts of the Government and the Empire to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

We know that we shall be cordially and loyally supported.

ERNEST J. CHAMBERS,
Chief Press Censor for Canada.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, July 16, 1915.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR CANADIAN PRESS CENSORSHIP DURING THE WAR.

SECTION I.

Practice and Routine.

News clearly dangerous.

(1) Where news is plainly of a dangerous character, whether specifically prohibited by the Rules and Regulations or not, editors are expected to stop it themselves. When there is the least doubt as to the admissibility of news or other matter under the censorship regulations, editors are asked to communicate at any hour of the day or night with the Chief Press Censor for Canada, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Voluntary submission of matter to censor.

(2) When newspapermen and publishers who have any doubt as to the desirability of publishing any item of news, any newspaper article, any manuscript or any illustration, submit such item, article, manuscript or illustration to the Chief Press Censor for Canada, if admissible the matter submitted will be marked "Passed by Press Censor." These words, or any statement indicating that matter has been submitted to censorship, should not be printed.

The submission in such cases is voluntary; but it should be borne in mind that those who publish without submission do so on their own responsibility and are subject to the penalties provided for breach of the regulations under the *War Measures Act* and the various Orders in Council based thereon.

It may be well to warn editors and publishers against assuming too readily that certain censorship rulings are inconsistent, for there is likely to be an appearance of inconsistency when articles dealing with the same subject, are submitted at different times, between which the circumstances may have changed.

Duplicate manuscripts sometimes required.

(3) Lengthy newspaper articles or manuscripts submitted for consorship should be submitted in duplicate in order that one copy may be retained for filing purposes.

Promptitude in censorship.

(4) Any "copy" or proofs submitted for censorship will be passed with the least possible delay. It is impossible to promise that there will be no delay owing to the necessity of referring to other Government Departments questions on which inquiries may have to be made.

Reticence as to press censorship.

(5.) Nothing should appear in any part of the published portion of a censored article or other press matter to indicate that words or passages have been cut out or otherwise censored. The interests of the press as well as those of the country, will be served by reticence in publishing statements reminding the public of the existence of the Press Censorship.

Procedure when submitted matter is rejected.

(6.) The Press Censorship Staff will always do everything in its power to protect the well-meaning newspapers, anxious to discharge their whole duty to the Empire in this crisis and keen to play a useful part in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, against contemporaries disposed to publish unauthorized, injudicious and dangerous statements. When any matter submitted for censorship is considered undesirable and distinctly refused publication, unless the editor who submits the said matter specially requests otherwise, the editors of all the other newspapers published in the same city or locality will be warned against publishing similar matter. These warnings will be sent out from the office of the Chief Press Censor for Canada at the same time and in the same way as the notification of rejection to the editor who submitted the rejected matter. In certain of such cases it will probably be deemed advisable to send notices of prohibition to all the newspapers of the Dominion.

Reporting breaches of censorship rules.

(7) Editors will contribute to the effectiveness of the Press Censorship and particularly help to secure uniformity of practice and equality of treatment, if they will promptly and confidentially notify the Chief Press Censor for Canada of any breaches of Censorship Regulations brought to their notice, and forward to him marked copies of any newspapers or other publications which it might be useful for him to see. Such communications will be treated as strictly confidential.

Matter which editors voluntarily reject.

(8.) Editors might render useful service by notifying the Chief Press Censor for Canada of all the circumstances connected with the submission to them of matter which they reject under the censorship regulations. If generally followed this practice will be useful in assisting the secret service to detect the agents of the enemy.

Passage by censor not a certificate of accuracy.

(9) The passing by the censors of an item of unofficial news for publication, should not be taken as a certificate of its accuracy.

Such action merely implies that the publication of the item passed is not considered dangerous from a military point of view .

News originating locally.

(10) Newspapers will be expected to devote their vigilance particularly towards news originating locally. Because dangerous news is generally known locally it does not follow that no useful purpose is attained by withholding it; for publication in a local newspaper of information well-known to persons resident in a particular locality in Canada might give the agents of the enemy the advantage of the few hours' notice necessary to enable them to wreck a troop train or to sink a transport and drown hundreds of troops. Minutes count in naval and military operations. Further, non-publication of such information obliges the enemy to rely on spies actually in the localities concerned, and he would thus incur additional expense, expose his agents to our counter-activities, and render slower and more uncertain his chain of communication.

Besides other reasons for carefully considering the question of the desirability of publishing local military and naval news, publication in Canadian papers, known to be more or less in touch with official circles, may provide the enemy with certain knowledge of what espionage could only convey as a rumour.

Cable messages censored before received by Press.

(11) All messages received in Canada by submarine cable, whether from Europe, Newfoundland, the West Indies, or Australia, are censored before being transmitted; and upon their reception in Canada, before being relayed to the land lines, a considerable proportion of them pass through the hands of the Canadian cable censors acting under the direction of the Deputy Chief Censor. So, on the whole, cable newspaper despatches received in Canada may be regarded by editors as safe to publish. The fact that all of the press cable messages received at Canadian Cable Stations do not pass through the hands of the Canadian Cable Censors (some being automatically relayed by mechanical devices direct from the submarine cables to the land lines) should always be borne in mind, however. Conditions governing the admissibility of news sometimes change very rapidly in war time, and information which was harmless when committed to the cables in France or England may, through unexpected occurrences, become dangerous before the time the Canadian

press has an opportunity to print it. When such a thing does occur editors will readily recognize the necessity of caution.

Trans-Oceanic Wireless Messages.

(12.) Trans-Atlantic wireless messages transmitted from and received at Canadian Radio-telegraphic stations are subject to precisely similar censorship as submarine cable messages.

In printing, even with cautionary comment, information given out by the official German "War Union Trans-Ocean" press service received through the wireless stations at Sayville, N.J. and Tuckerton, N.Y., Canadian newspapers are invited to consider how far they may really be assisting German international propaganda. In connection with matter received via Sayville and Tuckerton it should always be borne in mind that the "War Union Trans-Ocean" service is maintained by the German Government, at great expense, solely for the purpose of influencing public opinion in America, and that the directors of this service, in the hope of accomplishing their purpose, do not scruple to descend to the use of the most ridiculous misrepresentations and absolute falsehoods.

The matter handled by this service is censored by the United States Government, but solely for the purpose of protecting the neutrality of the United States. It is not to be expected that there will be in the administration of the censorship systems at Sayville and Tuckerton any more consideration shown for the military interests of Britain and her Allies than for those of the enemy.

News published in the United States papers.

(13.) That information of an objectionable and dangerous character has been published, or is to be published, in the United States, is not always a justification for its publication in Canada. True, the original publication of a story makes it public property to a certain extent, and we know that the German secret service system in the United States is very active; but each reproduction of a paragraph brings it to the notice of a new circle of readers and increases the risk of its intelligence value being recognized. One reporter will often recognize a good "story" in an incident which a dozen better newspapermen considered of no news value. An intelligence officer is merely a military reporter, usually with much less practical experience in his work than possessed by the average newspaper man, and with much poorer facilities for transmitting his reports to his employers.

The greater proportion of the responsible United States papers are avowedly favourable to the British and allied cause; but professional sensitiveness about being forestalled in the publication of a readable "story" will prevent even the best disposed United States paper from attempting to suppress information which they know will be exploited beyond all reasonable limits by certain contemporaries.

It is undoubtedly true that many United States newspapers have some circulation in Canada. However, this circulation is not general, and does not reach the masses of the people. It can be readily seen then that circumstances may arise when Canadian papers might render notable service by abstaining from republishing from United States newspapers, despatches and other matter, including illustrations, calculated to cause general uneasiness in Canada. We must expect that there will be published in the United States by enemy agencies news despatches and other matter for the purpose of producing a retarding effect in Canada on recruiting and many other operations connected with the prosecution of the war.

When there is any question of danger attaching to the reproduction of matter in United States publications the Chief Press Censor for Canada should be consulted.

Cable news via the United States.

(14.) Cable despatches relating to the war appearing in United States papers or supplied to the Canadian Press by United States news services should be carefully scrutinized before reproduction in Canadian newspapers. Where there is any doubt as to the advisability of publishing them, the Chief Press Censor for Canada should be consulted. Before transmission, cable messages to the United States pass through the hands of British cable censors; but the process of extending and editing the messages after they reach the newspaper offices often renders them unrecognizable by the men who censored them at the cable stations. Information received by mail, and consequently uncensored, is often printed in certain United States papers as cable matter.

Instructions issued from time to time.

(15) To keep the press acquainted with the subjects to which public reference is considered dangerous to the success of Naval and Military Operations, or as prejudicial in other ways to the interests of the Empire, or our Allies, instructions will be issued from time to time from the office of the Chief Press Censor for Canada at the

instance of various Government departments, and these instructions will take the form of confidential notices to the Press and will be either prohibitory or advisory.

These instructions will have the same force and effect as the Rules and Regulations herewith submitted, and may suspend or repeal any or all of them.

News, etc., circulated from Censorship Office.

(16) There will occasionally be circulated from the office of the Chief Press Censor for Canada news paragraphs and articles obtained from various sources bearing upon the war which appear to be of general interest and may be useful to the press and to the country. A special effort will be made to keep the Canadian press reliably informed of German secret service activities and false news propaganda. The recipients will be under no obligation to make use of these articles.

Means of conveying objectionable news.

(17) Publishers and editors are asked to bear in mind that intelligence endangering national interests and of a nature to be useful to the enemy may be conveyed not only in writing, but by maps, charts, photographs, pictures and otherwise.

Advertisements.

(18) All advertising "copy" should be carefully scrutinized to prevent the insertion of objectionable matter in the advertising columns of newspapers.

SECTION II.

Classes of News which should be Suppressed.

News falling under the following general heads should invariably be suppressed:—

(1) Such news regarding naval and military operations and matters as is calculated to be of direct or indirect utility to the enemy.

(2) News likely to produce in allied or neutral countries a feeling of despondency as to the outcome of the Allies' cause.

(3) News calculated to cause internal disaffection or to interfere with recruiting and military discipline.

(4) News likely to cause alarm or distress.

Note.—The following sections for the most part expand and illustrate the general rules laid down in the preceding, and contain certain advisory matter which will be readily distinguished from the mandatory rules.

SECTION III.

Naval and Marine News.

(1) The following information should not be published

(a) The number and identity of British and allied war vessels at any particular port or point at any particular time. Whereabouts of British and allied ships.

(b) Details concerning additions to the Royal Navy and the latest types of naval vessels and air-craft of Great Britain and her allies. Additions to the Navy.

(c) The placing of and progress of contracts for the building, armament or repair of vessels of war. Naval contracts.

(d) Secret notices issued to mariners, or other confidential instructions issued by the Admiralty or the Department of the Naval Service relating to lights, beacons, light-ships, buoys or other guides to navigation. Secret notices to mariners.

(e) All information concerning the departure for British or Foreign ports of British vessels, unless such sailings are given out by the owners in the form of advertisement. Clearances of British vessels.

(f) Details as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships, whether naval or merchantmen, at any time. Naval convoy.

(g) Information concerning the laying or position of British and allied mines and mine fields, including regulations affecting the movements of vessels, especially those dealing with restrictions as to limits. Mines and mine fields.

(h) Signals, orders, or wireless messages to or from war vessels. Signals to war vessels.

(i) The disclosure of inherent defects in British and allied ships, mines, ammunition and equipment as revealed by experience in action. Defects in British ships.

(j) Any success of or mishap to any of His Majesty's ships and auxiliaries in North American waters, until officially announced. Successes or mishaps.

(k) The cutting or repairing of submarine cables. Submarine cables.

(l) Operations by or against submarines, including the destruction of enemy submarines. Operations against submarines.

(m) Information concerning personnel, except that published in the official Navy List. Naval personnel.

(n) Hostile, unknown or suspicious craft in Canadian waters.

2. Reports received as to the appearance of hostile, unknown and suspicious craft in Canadian waters should be at once reported by telegraph to the Chief Press Censor for Canada. Hostile, unknown and suspicious craft.

The statements in the press that Germany is contemplating an extension of her submarine warfare to this side of the Atlantic are believed to have some foundation in fact. The newer types of the enemy submarines have a sufficiently wide radius of activity to render this possible, and the coast-line of Eastern Canada and Newfoundland abounds in indentations which might be used for bases for the replenishing of the stores of oil, etc., which these craft need. The Naval Service is doing and will do its best to ward off this menace; but if hostile underwater craft establish themselves on our coasts the danger from the leakage of intelligence from Canadian sources becomes acute. If German submarines are able to operate in Canadian waters, and, especially if they succeed in establishing shore bases, every disclosure of naval and military intelligence obtained by hostile agents in Canada will be instantly transmitted to the enemy ships.

SECTION IV.

Military News.

Fixed defences.

(1) *Absolutely all* information on the subject of fixed defences should be rigidly suppressed. Their very existence, let alone the number, nature and position of the guns, mines, etc., should be ignored.

Movements of troops generally.

(2) Information regarding the movement of troops under all conditions and at all times during the continuance of war is dangerous.

It is the aim of the Naval and Military authorities to envelop in as complete a veil of secrecy as possible the movement of all troops, troopships and armed vessels. The object is obvious.

Railways and ships transporting troops are inviting objects of attack for an enemy and his sympathizers, and if the newspapers publish reports advertising their whereabouts and movements they are supplying the enemy with intelligence of the highest military value.

Movements of troops en route to training camps.

(3) The highest military authorities consider that there is no danger in Canadian papers reporting the departure of drafts of troops from recruiting centres for the training camps; but such events should on no account be anticipated in press reports.

The routes to be taken by the troops, time tables of troop trains, etc., should on no account be published.

Papers should not publish in advance details about troops expected to pass through their localities. In the case of troops en route direct to Europe, no mention, before or after, should be made of their passing.

Newspaper reports regarding the movements of the headquarters staff and officers holding the higher naval and military commands, are likely to reveal dangerous intelligence to the agents of the enemy.

Movements of troops en route to ports of embarkation.

(4) The Canadian papers are asked to abstain from publishing reports indicating the date of sailing, or the port of embarkation, of bodies of troops, in Canada, actually en route to the seat of war. They are also asked to refrain from publishing accounts of those movements of individual soldiers, which in any way relate to or throw any light upon the date of their departure from Canada on active service.

Many Canadian papers have met the requirements of their readers by publishing accounts of stirring scenes attending the departure of local troops for ports of embarkation as if the progresses through the streets in each case were route marches, carefully abstaining from mentioning the actual entraining, departure, and destination.

Appreciating the wisdom of silence in these matters the public has not been slow to express its appreciation of the wise and patriotic action of the press.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the publication of pictures depicting the departure and movements of troops, until after the announcement of their arrival in Europe, is as dangerous as the printing of letter press descriptions.

Movements of troops across the Atlantic.

(5.) The press, as soon as naval considerations permit, receive announcements of arrivals of troopships from Canada in Europe.

Newspapers, in publishing letters from soldiers describing their trips across the Atlantic should eliminate therefrom all information regarding (a) convoy; (b) the sighting of friendly or enemy warships (including submarines), or merchantmen, en route; (c) or the route taken by the transports, including the ports of disembarkation.

Movements of troops from England to the continent.

(6) Newspapers should not publish information regarding the voyages of troops from England to the continent and their arrival there, as it is likely to disclose information as to Admiralty methods in the Channel which would be invaluable to the enemy.

Movements of troops on the continent of Europe.

(7) No speculation as to probable or impending movements of any portion of the allied forces in France or Belgium may be published.

The War Office has expressed its approval of a rule put into effect in the censorship system in Great Britain permitting information to be published giving the movements of units, brigades or divisions in France or Belgium provided a period of fourteen days has elapsed since the movement was completed, but not otherwise. The same rule should be strictly observed by the Canadian press.

Officers' and soldiers' letters.

(8) Under the King's Regulations, officers and soldiers are forbidden to communicate to the press directly or indirectly, any military information without special authority. Moreover, they are held responsible for statements contained in letters to their friends should such subsequently be published in the press.

All officers' and soldiers' letters from Europe should be submitted to careful scrutiny before publication. All such communications are supposed to have been already subjected to censorship, at the front or elsewhere, but from the intelligence disclosed by some letters already published in Canada, it is evident that, owing to the exceptional conditions under which the censorship of soldiers' letters is conducted, it is not always thorough. All statements indicating novelties in equipment and new tactical methods should be carefully eliminated.

Every statement or speculation as to prospective movements of troops and supplies and of other operations of war should be carefully eliminated from such letters before publication.

Shipments of munitions, etc.

(9) News regarding shipments of horses and of hay, oats, provisions, clothing, blankets, boots, uniforms, ammunition, munitions of war, and stores of any kind destined for the use of the armed forces of the Empire and the Allies should not be published.

Training of troops.

(10) No useful purpose is to be served by publishing accounts of the methods employed in the training of troops, and it is possible that the disclosure of such methods may prove of use to the enemy.

(11) Temporary difficulties encountered in the enrolment, training, movement and despatch of troops should not be reported in the press before the Chief Press Censor for Canada has been consulted. Temporary difficulties.

(12) All references to military aeroplanes, airships and aircraft and their bases should be suppressed. Military air-craft.

(13) News indicating the particular establishments in which contracts for the manufacture, supply or storage of munitions of war are being executed or are destined to be executed should be suppressed. Munitions contracts.

News as to the award of contracts for munitions of war should not be published before consulting the Chief Press Censor for Canada.

SECTION V.

News Calculated to have an Adverse Effect in Allied or Neutral Countries.

(1) The importance of maintaining among neutral countries a friendly feeling towards the allied cause is obvious. Friendship of neutrals important.

(2) Comment upon the attitude of neutral countries towards either of the belligerents should be modified so as to avoid causing irritation in such countries and to prevent the position of parties therein favourable to the cause of the Allies being rendered more difficult. Comment and friendly neutrals.

(3) Editors, correspondents and news agencies are requested to scrutinize with especial care, and preferably withhold from publication, news relating to incidents adversely affecting neutrals, such as the stoppage or search of neutral vessels in British, and more particularly Canadian, waters, possible or accidental infringements of neutral territory, or indeed any rumour or report of any dealing with a neutral country or its people which might be construed into a breach of neutrality. Incidents affecting neutrals.

(4) The Press of Great Britain has been asked to exercise the utmost caution in publishing or reviewing articles suggesting details of peace terms, particularly if changes in national boundaries are discussed therein. The authorities in Great Britain consider that the writers and reviewers of such articles are, quite innocently, likely to slip into the grave mistake of making suggestions violently repugnant to Allied or Neutral States. The German, Austrian and Turkish press Press of Britain and peace terms.

would eagerly seize every opportunity to take advantage of such want of caution to use the unpalatable sentences as the basis for an agitation against Great Britain, in neutral, and, if possible, even in Allied countries.

Extracts from enemy newspapers.

(5) In republishing, even with contradictory comment, extracts from German and Austrian newspapers, and in reprinting articles from magazines and journals printed in enemy countries or in neutral countries, under enemy subsidies, Canadian editors are invited to consider, always, how far they may really be assisting German international propaganda.

SECTION VI.

News Likely to Cause Anxiety, Dissatisfaction or Distress.

Unnecessary public anxiety.

(1) The press should suppress reports of incidents connected with the war tending to cause the public unnecessary anxiety.

News producing corps jealousy.

(2) Articles containing invidious comparisons, for instance, those likely to cause jealousies and heartburnings between corps at home or at the front, should under no circumstances be published in the press. A good soldier is very sensitive as to the honour of his corps and the best advertisers are not necessarily the best soldiers.

Unauthorized predictions as to honours.

(3) Predictions as to recommendations for the Victoria Cross or other honours are likely to cause great distress and embarrassment, and statements that honours are to be bestowed should only be accepted and published on official announcement.

Reports of epidemics.

(4) Reports concerning outbreaks of epidemics in training camps should only be published after reference to the Chief Press Censor for Canada.

Reports unduly raising popular hopes.

(5) Newspaper artcles tending to raise unduly the hopes of the people as to the success of pending military movements should be carefully avoided.

The exercise of the steadying power of the Press.

(6) Articles magnifying failures and defects and minimizing success and victories should be watched and excluded from the columns of the Press.

No war, least of all so colossal a struggle as the present, where hostile forces are contending over a large portion of the world, can be prosecuted without a proportion of untoward incidents. When such occur, the press can exercise a steadying and calming effect.

SECTION VII.

News Used to Stimulate Public Spirit in Enemy Countries.

(1.) Attention has been drawn to the fact that the authorities of the enemy countries have been employing experts to watch the newspapers of the allied nations for news paragraphs and editorial comments, which, when re-written, and presented in a suitable way, are calculated by them to stimulate public spirit in the hostile communities, a very important military consideration. Enemy methods of stimulating public spirit.

Articles and news items referring to temporary financial or commercial depression in any part of the British Empire or the allied countries, or articles tending to show that the war is creating any special hardships, discomforts or discouragment, should receive very careful treatment by editors.

(2) Caution should be exercised in publishing and heading reports indicating rises in the prices of staple articles owing to the war. Such reports should be couched in calm language, and modifying circumstances given prominence. Reports of rises in prices of staple articles.

(3) Temporary technical difficulties arising from the war in connection with the administration of the public services should be noticed in the press carefully, if at all, and publication should only be made after consultation with the Chief Press Censor for Canada. Technical difficulties in the public services.

SECTION VIII.

News likely to act as an Aid or Incitement to Hostile Sympathizers.

(1) Reports which may give the alarm to and facilitate the escape from capture of spies and agents of hostile powers, should not be published, but promptly referred to the Chief Press Censor for Canada. News calculated to alarm spies.

(2) Similar action should be taken in connection with any suggestions as to incidents involving the loss of life or property in Canada being identified in any way with the activities, real or suspected, of agents or sympathizers of the hostile powers. Such suggestions are liable to inspire ill-disposed persons to commit outrages. News likely to inspire the ill-disposed.

(3) To avoid prejudice to British prisoners in Germany, reports about disturbances or dissatisfaction on the part of enemy alien Trouble with enemy alien prisoners.

prisoners in concentration camps or elsewhere should not be published unless unofficially sanctioned by the Chief Press Censor for Canada.

News of enemy atrocities.

(4) Discrimination is desirable in the handling by the press of reports regarding German atrocities. To publish unfounded statements merely discredits the mass of trustworthy evidence of well-authenticated cases. The Official German Press Bureau is ever on the alert to glean from the columns of the Allied press obscure reports which it can more or less easily discredit in the hope of discrediting the whole Allied Press.

APPENDIX A.

THE WAR MEASURES ACT 1914.

(Extracts.)

(3) The provisions of sections 6, 10, 11 and 13 of this Act shall only be in force during war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended. Limiting sections 6, 10, 11 and 13 of this Act.

(5) It is hereby declared that war has continuously existed since the fourth day of August, 1914, and shall be deemed to exist until the Governor in Council by proclamation published in *The Canada Gazette* declares that it no longer exists; but any and all proceedings instituted or commenced by or under the authority of the Governor in Council before the issue of such last mentioned proclamation, the continuance of which he may authorize, may be carried on and concluded as if the said proclamation had not issued. War existing since August 4.

6. The Governor in Council shall have power to do and authorize such acts and things, and to make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the powers of the Governor in Council shall extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:— Special powers of Governor in Council.

(a) censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;

(b) arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;

(c) control of the harbours, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;

(d) transportation by land, air, or water and the control of transport of persons and things;

(e) trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;

(f) appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.

2. All orders and regulations made under this section shall have the force of law, and shall be enforced in such manner and by such courts, officers and authorities as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder, shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by such variation, extension or revocation.

APPENDIX B.

ORDER IN COUNCIL PROHIBITING DISCLOSURE OF THE MOVEMENT OF FORCES OR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(P.C. 2358 passed September 12, 1914.)

(*Extracts.*)

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to and doth hereby make the following orders and regulations for the prevention of the giving out of information calculated to be or that might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy and for the prevention of espionage and generally for the security of the forces of His Majesty in Canada and the welfare of the people of Canada.

1. No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information with respect to the movement or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or war materials of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's Allies, or with respect to the plans of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with the fortification or defence of any place, if the information is such as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy.

2. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority make any photograph, sketch, plan, model or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work in or in connection with a defended harbour, and no person in the vicinity of any such work shall without such permission have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "Harbour work" includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks, and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

3. No person in, or in the neighbourhood of a defended harbour shall by word of mouth or in writing spread reports likely to create disaffection or alarm among any of His Majesty's forces or among the civilian population.

13. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures, aids or abets the commission of any act prohibited by the foregoing special Regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of such Regulations, shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of the Regulations in like manner as if he had himself committed the act.

14. No person shall without lawful authority sell, give, distribute or permit the selling, giving or distributing of any newspapers, tract or pamphlet or other publications, whether printed or published in Canada or not, containing any information, which is forbidden to be published or communicated under paragraph one of those orders and regulations.

15. Any person contravening any of the provisions of the foregoing orders and regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and such penalty may be recovered or enforced by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of Part 15 of the Criminal Code.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX C.

ORDER IN COUNCIL RESPECTING THE TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE MESSAGES.

(P.C. 2409, passed September 24, 1914.)

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of the War Measures' Act, 1914, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Orders and Regulations respecting the transmission and reception of telegraph and telephone messages.

WHEREAS it is advisable for the security and defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that during the existing war the Government of Canada should have control over the transmission and reception of telegraph and telephone messages by any company and by any body corporate or politic operating telegraph or telephone lines within Canada.

THEREFORE the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The word "Minister" wherever used herein shall mean such Minister as may be appointed for the purpose by the Governor in Council.

The word "Company" wherever used herein shall be interpreted to mean "Company, firm, partnership, person or persons."

The Minister by warrant under his hand may direct and cause so much of the property, offices or works of any Company, body corporate or politic operating telegraph or telephone lines in Canada as are within Canada or any part of such property, offices or works to be taken possession of in the name of and on behalf of His Majesty, and to be used for His Majesty's service and subject thereto for such ordinary service as to the Minister may seem fit, and in that event any person or persons authorized by the Minister may enter upon the offices and works of any such Company, body corporate or politic and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

The Minister may when he considers it expedient instead of or in addition to taking possession of the property, offices and works of any such Company, body corporate or politic, direct and authorize such person or persons as he thinks fit to assume control of the transmission of messages by any such Company, body corporate or politic, either wholly or partly, and in such manner as he may direct, and such person or persons may enter upon the premises accordingly; and the Minister may direct any such Company, body corporate or politic, to submit to him or to any person authorized by him, all telegrams and messages and to stop or delay the transmission of any telegram or message or to deliver the same to him or his agent; and the Minister may direct any such Company, body corporate or politic to transmit all messages whether by telegraph or telephone that may be passing out of Canada through certain named offices only, and may require any person going into possession as aforesaid or any person employed by any such Company, body corporate or politic to subscribe to the Oath hereto annexed; and all persons employed by or connected with any such Company, body corporate or politic or so going into possession of the property, offices and works of any such Company, body corporate or politic, shall obey and conform to all such directions with reference to the transmission and reception of cablegrams as the Minister may prescribe.

Any person contravening or being a director or other officer of a Company or Corporation contravening to the knowledge with the consent of such director or officer, any of the provisions of the foregoing orders and regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $5,000 (Five Thousand Dollars) or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment, and such penalty may be recovered or enforced by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of Part 15 of the Criminal Code, and in any such proceeding against any such director or officer the onus of showing that he did not know of or consent to such contravention shall be upon such director or officer.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WAR MEASURES' ACT, 1914.

I, of the

of in the

of , do solemnly swear:—

That I will not until relieved of this obligation by notice in writing from the Minister of transmit or permit to be transmitted any message, whether by telegraph or telephone, passing through the office or

exchange in which I am employed and intended for delivery outside of Canada, unless I am satisfied on good and reasonable grounds that said message contains no matter giving information with respect to the sailing of ships or to the movement or disposition of any of the forces, ships or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with the fortification or defence of any place, if the information is such as is calculated to be or as might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and that I will to the best of my ability learn the subject matter of all messages, intercept any message containing any such information, and will immediately make known the terms of such message and all facts that I can ascertain as to the identity of the sender thereof to the

SWORN BEFORE ME at the of
in the of
this day of
, A.D. 1914.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX D.

ORDER IN COUNCIL RESPECTING IMPROPER NEWSPAPER PUBLICATIONS.

No. 94.

Extra Canada Gazette, 6th November, 1914. Order in Council respecting improper newspaper publications.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, the 6th day of November, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following orders and regulations respecting the prohibition in Canada of newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, writings or periodicals, calculated to be or that might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, or containing articles, correspondence, news or information bearing directly or indirectly on the present war and not in accord with the facts:—

1. The Minister may by warrant under his hand, direct that any newspaper, tract, writing or periodical which, in the opinion of the Minister, contains, has contained or is in the habit of containing articles, correspondence, news or information, bearing directly or indirectly on the present state of war, or on the causes thereof, contrary to the actual facts, and tending directly or indirectly to influence the people of Canada or any section of the people of Canada against the cause of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in favour of the enemy, be refused the privileges of the mails of Canada and be prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way.

2. The Minister shall, after refusing the privileges of the mails of Canada, or the circulation in Canada of any such newspaper, tract, pamphlet, writing or other periodical publish in the *Canada Gazette* a notice to the effect that such newspaper, tract, pamphlet, writing or other periodical has been refused the privilege of the mails in Canada or has been prohibited from circulation in Canada, or both, and further to the effect that no person in Canada shall be permitted thereafter to be in possession of any such newspaper, tract, pamphlet, writing or other periodical or of any issue thereof, already published or thereafter to be published, and further to the effect that any person in possession of any such newspaper, tract, pamphlet, writing or other periodical, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

3. After the refusal of the privileges of the mails of Canada, to any such newspaper, tract, pamphlet, writing or other periodical, and after the publication of the notice described in the preceding paragraph, no person shall use or attempt to use the mails of Canada for the purpose of circulating or distributing or sending any such newspaper, tract, pamphlet, writing or other periodical, and no person shall be in possession of or circulate any such newspaper, tract pamphlet, writing or other periodical or any issue thereof, theretofore or thereafter published.

4. Any person contravening or being a director or other officer of a company or corporation contravening to the knowledge of such director or officer, any of the provisions of the foregoing orders and regulations, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment, and such penalty may be recovered or enforced by summary proceedings and convictions under the provisions of Part XV of the Criminal Code and in any such proceeding against any such director or officer the onus of showing that he did not know of such contravention shall be upon such director or officer.

The word "person" wherever used herein means person, persons, company or corporation.

The word "Minister" wherever used herein shall mean the Postmaster General or the Acting Postmaster General of Canada.

5. A prosecution for an offence under these orders and regulations shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney General of Canada.

Provided that the person charged with such an offence may be arrested and a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and such person may be remanded in custody or on bail, notwithstanding that the consent of the Attorney General of Canada to the institution of the prosecution for the offence has not been obtained, but no further or other proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX E.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE DESIGNATED TO ADMINISTER ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 2409.

Privy Council, Canada.
P.C. 202.

CERTIFIED *Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th January, 1915*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise with reference to the Order in Council of 24th September, 1914, conferring powers upon a Minister with rest to telegraphs and telephones in connection with the war, that the Minister of Justice be appointed and designated as the Minister to exercise the powers conferred by the said Order, and that the Deputy Minister of Justice be authorized to exercise the powers of the Minister under the said Order in the absence of the Minister.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX F.

ORDER IN COUNCIL DEFINING THE TERM "THE COMPETENT NAVAL AUTHORITY."

(P.C. 625 passed March 25th, 1915.)

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, the 25th day of March, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of the War measures Act, 1914, certain orders and regulations have been made by Order in Council, dated 12th September, 1914 (P.C. 2358), "for the prevention of the giving out of information calculated to be or that might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy and for the prevention of espionage and generally for the security of the forces of His Majesty in Canada and the welfare of the people of Canada";

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the proper application of such orders and regulations to define an expression therein used, namely, "the competent naval . . . . . authority";

THEREFORE the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The following officers shall be competent naval authorities for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the aforesaid Order in Council of 12th September, 1914, viz.—

Director of the Naval Service,

Commander in Chief, North America and West Indies station,

Officers in command of shore establishments,

Officers in command of His Majesty's, or His Majesty's Canadian, Ships, not below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander,

Such officers (not below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander) as any of the foregoing officers may appoint for the purpose.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX G.

ORDER IN COUNCIL PROVIDING FOR A PRESS CENSORSHIP.

(P.C. 1330.)

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, the 10th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General, by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for Canada, and under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures' Act, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The Secretary of State may, if he considers it expedient so to do, appoint a person to be censor of the writings, copy or matter printed or the publications issued at any printing house, printing establishment or works, and any person so appointed shall have the right to enter and visit the premises with any assistant or assistants from time to time and to remain there for such time or times as may be reasonably necessary, and to examine, consider, approve or reject any writing, copy or matter printed or proposed to be printed at or issued for publication from the said premises, and after the appointment of any such person and the notification thereof to the proprietor, manager or person in charge of the said premises no writing, copy or other matter shall be printed there or issued for publication therefrom which is not approved by the person so appointed as censor, and any such printing or issue for publication without such approval shall be deemed to be a contravention of this order.

2. The printing or circulation or procuring to be printed or circulated of any letter, communication, report or news concerning the operations of the present war or the movement of any of the forces, naval or military, of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies, or as to any of the naval or military forces or operations of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies connected with or for the purpose of the war, or criticizing or commenting upon the policy, proceedings or action of the Government of any neutral state, if such printing or circulation or any of the statements contained in such letter, communication,

report or news be likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty, or to prevent, hinder or interfere with the success of the forces by land or by sea of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with any foreign state or otherwise to assist or encourage the enemy, or to prevent, embarrass or hinder the successful prosecution of the war, shall be deemed to be a contravention of this order, and in any prosecution for or in respect of any such offence instituted by the authority of the Attorney General of Canada, it shall be presumed in the absence of proof to the contrary that the printing or circulation of the statements in respect of which the prosecution is brought were likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to prevent, hinder or interfere with the success of the forces by land or by sea of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with a foreign state, or otherwise to assist or encourage the enemy or to prevent, embarrass or hinder the successful prosecution of the war.

3. For any contravention of this order the offender shall be liable upon indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and to a fine not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, or upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars; and the proprietor of the premises, and every director or officer of any corporation controlling or operating the premises where any such offence is committed, shall also severally be liable upon indictment or summary conviction to imprisonment and fine as aforesaid. Moreover, all copies of any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or tract printed, issued, circulated or published in contravention of this order in whosoever's possession they may be, may be seized and destroyed by any peace officer, and if the Secretary of State so direct, the printing presses, plant and machinery within or connected with the premises shall be seized and the premises may be closed indefinitely or for such period as the Secretary of State may name.

(Signed) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.